THE SOUTH
CAROLINA GAZETTE.
[VOL. XXXII.] [NUMB. 1609.]
From *Monday* JUNE 2, to *Monday* JUNE 9, 1766.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

By the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, *esquire, lieutenant-governor, and commander in chief, in and over the said province.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that the nations of *Indians* who live under his Majesty's protection, and are connected with his Majesty's subjects, should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of such parts of his Majesty's dominions and territories as are reserved to them as their hunting grounds: AND WHEREAS upon request of the *Cherokees* to me, that a boundary-line between the *English* of this province and them, might be run and plainly marked, to distinguish the lands that, according to treaty of peace made with them in *Charles-Town* in the year 1761, and afterwards explained in the treaty at *Augusta*, in 1763, have been reserved to them as their hunting grounds, on the north west parts of this province; and in order to prevent as far as in me lies all jealousies of encroachments and disputes between the said *Indians* and the *English* settlers in those parts, I have caused a line to be run by EDWARD WILKINSON, Esq; appointed by me commissioner for that purpose, to the satisfaction of the said *Indian* nation, in presence of ALEXANDER CAMERON, Esq; deputy to JOHN STUART, Esq; his Majesty's superintendant for *Indian* affairs in the southern district and several of the *Cherokee* chiefs, deputed from that nation to attend thereat, beginning at a place on the road leading from *Ninety Six* to fort *Prince George*, commonly called *Dewit's* corner by the *English*, and *Tillow Water* by the *Indians*, running from thence a course south-west fifty degrees, till it intersects the *Savannah* river, and from the said road north-east fifty degrees, till it intersects the *Reedy* river: I DO THEREFORE, by and with the advice of his Majesty's honourable council, publish this my PROCLAMATION, notifying to all whom it may concern, that the said boundary line is now established, run, and marked. And I do hereby in his Majesty's name, strictly enjoin and require all persons whatever, who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any lands in this province, lying north westward of the boundary line above described, reserved to the said *Indians*, to remove themselves from such settlements: and all surveyors, hunters, and others his Majesty's subjects, are hereby forbid to remain or pass beyond the said boundary line, except on their lawful occasions, as they shall answer the same at their peril.

GIVEN under my hand, and the great seal of his Majesty's said province, this thirty first day of May, Anno Dom. 1766, *and in the sixth year of his Majesty's reign.*

WILLIAM BULL.

By his honour's command,
THOMAS SKYTTHE *Secry.*

In our last, our readers had the first account of the Royal Assent being given to the act *for repealing the American* STAMP-ACT, and another act *for the better securing the dependency of his Majesty's dominions in America, upon the crown and parliament of* Great-Britain.—By Capt. *Strahan*, since arrived from *London* we have obtained copies of the said acts and also of two *Protests* against the passing of the former; to insert which in this day's Gazette, we are obliged to exclude many articles of public intelligence, &c.

An ACT, *to repeal an act made in the last session of parliament, intituled, an act for granting and applying certain Stamp-Duties, and other Duties, in the British colonies and plantations in America, towards further defraying the expences of defraying, protecting, and securing the same; and for amending such parts of the several acts of parliament relating to the trade and revenues of the said colonies and plantations, as direct the manner of determining and recovering the penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS an act was passed in the last session of parliament, intitled, *an act for granting and applying certain Stamp-Duties, and other Duties in the* British *colonies and plantations in* America, *towards further defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and securing the same; and for amending such parts of the several acts of parliament relating to the trade and revenues of the said colonies and plantations, as direct the manner of determining and recovering the penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned:* And whereas the continuance of the said act would be attended with many inconveniences, and may be productive of consequences greatly detrimental to the commercial interests of these kingdoms; may it please Your Most Excellent Majesty, that it may be enacted; *and be it enacted* by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same. That from and after the first day of *May*, One thousand seven hundred and sixty six, the above-mentioned act, and the several matters and things therein contained, shall be, and is and are hereby repealed, and made void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

An ACT *for the better securing the dependency of his Majesty's dominions in* America, *upon the crown and parliament of* Great-Britain.

WHEREAS several of the houses of representatives in his Majesty's colonies and plantations in America, have of late, assumed to themselves, or to the general assemblies of the same, the sole and exclusive right of imposing duties and taxes upon his Majesty's subjects in the said colonies and plantations; and have, in pursuance of such claim, passed certain votes, resolutions, and orders, derogatory to the legislative authority of parliament, and inconsistent with the dependency of the said colonies and plantations upon the crown of *Great-Britain*: may it therefore please your most excellent Majesty, that it may be declared; and be it declared by the king's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said colonies and plantations in *America* have been, are, and of right ought to be, subordinate unto, and dependant upon, the imperial crown and parliament of *Great-Britain*; and that the King's Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons of *Great-Britain*, in parliament assembled, had, hath, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of *America*, subjects of the crown of *Great-Britain*, in all cases whatsoever.

And be it further declared and enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That all resolutions, votes, orders, and proceedings, in any of the said colonies or plantations, whereby the power and authority of the parliament of *Great-Britain*, to make laws and statutes as aforesaid, is denied, or drawn into question, are, and are hereby declared to be, utterly null and void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

PROTEST against the bill to repeal the American Stamp-act, of last session.

SPEAKERS

Against the repeal.	For the repeal
1 *Earl of Coventry*	2 *Duke of Newcastle*
3 *Earl of Sandwich*	4 *Duke of Grafton*
5 *Earl of Halifax*	6 *Duke of Richmond*
9 *Lord Bottetourt*	7 *Earl Powlett*
10 *Earl of Suffolk*	8 *Earl of Pomfret*
12 *Lord Lyttelton*	11 *Lord Chancellor*
14 *Lord Mansfield*	13 *Earl of Shelburne*
16 *Ld. Vis. Townshend*	15 *Lord Camden*
17 *Earl Temple*	
18 *Duke of Bedford*	

The order of the day being read for the second reading of the bill intituled *An act to repeal an act made in the last session of parliament, intituled, an act for granting and applying certain stamp duties and other duties in the British colonies and plantations in America, towards further defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and securing the same, and for amending such parts of the several acts of parliament relating to the trade and revenues of the said colonies and plantations, as direct the manner of determining and recovering the penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned.* Then the said bill was read a second time: and it being proposed to commit the bill, the same was objected to. After a long debate thereupon, the question was put, whether the said bill shall be committed: it was resolved in the affirmative.

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Dissentient,

FIRST.

BECAUSE, as this house has in this session by several resolutions most solemnly asserted and declared, *first*, "That the king's Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, had, hath, and of right ought to have, full power and authority, to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies, and people of *America*, subjects to the crown of *Great-Britain*, in all cases whatsoever:" *Secondly*, "That tumults and insurrections of the most dangerous nature have been raised and carried on in several of the *North American* colonies, in open defiance of the power and dignity of his Majesty's government, and in manifest violation of the laws and legislative authority of this kingdom:" *Thirdly*, "That the said tumults and insurrections have been encouraged and inflamed, by sundry votes and resolutions passed in several of the assemblies of the said provinces, derogatory to the honour of his Majesty's government, and destructive of the legal and constitutional dependency of the said colonies, on the imperial crown and parliament of Great-Britain:" Which resolutions were founded on a full examination of the papers on our table, manifesting a denial of the legislative authority of the crown and parliament of *Great-Britain*, to impose duties and taxes on our *North-American* colonies; and a criminal resistance there made to the execution of the commercial and other regulations of the stamp-act, and of other acts of parliament: we are of opinion, that the total repealing of that law, especially while such resistance continues, would (as governor *Barnard* says in their intention) "make the authority of *Great-Britain* contemptible hereafter;" and that such a submission of king, lords, and commons, under such circumstances, in so strange and unheard of a contest, would in effect, surrender their antient, unalienable rights of supreme jurisdiction, and give them exclusively to the subordinate provincial legislatures established by prerogative; which was never intended or thought of, and is not in the power of prerogative to bestow; as they are inseparable from the three estates of the realm assembled in parliament.

SECONDLY. Because the law, which this bill now proposes to repeal, was passed in the other house with very little opposition, and in this without one dissentient voice, during the last session of parliament, which we presume, if it had been wholly and fundamentally wrong, could not possibly have happened; as the matter of it is so important, and as the intention of bringing of it in, had been communicated to the commons by the first commissioner of the Treasury the year before, and a resolution relating and preparatory to it, was then agreed to in that house, without any division.

THIRDLY. Because, if any particular parts of that law, the principal of which has been experienced and submitted to in this country, without repining, for near a century past, had been found liable to just and reasonable objections, they might have been altered by a bill to explain and amend it, without repealing the whole. And, if any such bill had been sent to us by the commons, we should have thought it our duty to have given it a most serious consideration, with a warm desire of relieving our countrymen in *America* from any grievance or hardship; but with proper care to enforce their submission and obedience to the law so amended, and to the whole legislative authority of *Great-Britain*, without any reserve or distinction whatsoever.

FOURTHLY. Because, it appears to us, that a most essential branch of that authority, the power of Taxation, cannot be properly, equitably or impartially exercised, if it does not extend itself to all the members of the state in proportion to their respective abilities; but suffers a part to be exempt from a due share of those burthens, which the public exigencies require to be imposed upon the whole: A partiality which is directly and manifestly repugnant to the trust reposed by the people in every legislature, and destructive of that confidence on which all government is founded.

FIFTHLY. Because, the ability of our *North-American* colonies, to bear without inconveniency the proportion laid on them by the Stamp-act of last year, appears to us most unquestionable, for the following reasons: First, that the estimated produce of this tax, amounting to Sixty thousand pounds *per annum*, if divided amongst twelve hundred thousand people (being little more than one half of the subjects of the crown of *North-America*) would be only one shilling per head a year; which is but a third of the wages usually paid to every labourer or manufacturer there for one day's labour: Secondly, that it appears by the accounts that have been laid before this house from the commissioners of trade and plantations, that of the debt contracted by those colonies in the last war, above 1,755,000*l.* has already been discharged during the course of three years only, by the funds provided for that purpose in the several provinces; and the much greater part of the remaining incumbrance, which in the whole is about 760,000 pounds, will be paid in two years more: We must likewise observe, that the bounties and advantages given to them by parliament, in 1764 and 1765, and the duties thereby lost to *Great Britain* for their service, and in order to enable them the more easily to pay this tax, must necessarily amount in a few years to a far greater sum than the produce thereof. It is also evident, that such produce being wholly appropriated to the payment of the army maintained by this kingdom in our colonies, at the visible expence of almost a shilling in the pound land tax, annually remitted by us for their special defence and protection; not only no money would have been actually drawn by it out of that country, but the ease given by it to the people of *Great-Britain*, who are labouring under a debt of seventy millions, contracted by them to support a very dangerous war, entered into for the interest and security of those colonies, would have redounded to the benefit of the colonies themselves in their own immediate safety, by contributing to deliver them from the necessary expence, which many of them have hitherto always borne, in guarding their frontiers against the savage Indians.

SIXTHLY. Because, not only the right, but the expediency and necessity of the supreme legislature, exerting its authority to lay a general tax on our *American* colonies, whenever the wants of the public make it fitting and reasonable, that all the provinces should contribute in a proper proportion to the defence of the whole, appear to us undeniable, from these considerations: First, that every province being separate and independant on the others, and having no common council impowered by the constitution of the colonies to act for all, or bind all, such a tax cannot regularly, or without infinite difficulty, be imposed upon them at any time, even for their immediate defence or protection, by their own provincial assemblies; but requires the intervention and superintending power of the parliament of *Great-Britain*. Secondly, that in looking forwards to the possible contingency of a new war, a contingency perhaps not far remote, the prospect of the burthens which the gentry and people of this kingdom must then sustain, in addition to those, which now lie so heavy upon them, is so melancholly and dreadful, that we cannot but feel it, a most indispensible duty to ease them as much as is possible, by a due and moderate exertion of that great right, which the constitution of this realm has vested in the parliament, to provide for the safety of all, by a proportionable charge upon all, equally and indifferently laid. We likewise apprehend, that a partial exemption of our colonies from any exercise of this right by the *British* legislature, would be thought so invidious, and so unjust to the other subjects of the crown of *Great-Britain*, as to alienate the hearts of these from their countrymen residing in *America*, to the great detriment of the latter, who have on many occasions received, and may again want assistance, from the generous warmth of their affection.

SEVENTHLY. Because, the reasons assigned in the public resolutions of the provincial assemblies, in the *North-American* colonies, for their disobeying the Stamp-Act, viz. "That they are not represented in the parliament of *Great Britain*," extends to all other laws, of what nature soever, which that parliament has enacted, or shall enact, to bind them in times to come and must (if admitted) set them absolutely free from any obedience to the power of the *British* legislature; we likewise observe, that in a letter to *Mr. Secretary Conway*, dated the 12th of *October* 1765, the commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in *North America* has declared his opinion, "That the question is not of the inexpediency "of the Stamp-Act, or of the inability of the colonies to pay the tax; but that it is unconstitutional and contrary to their rights, supporting the "independency of the provinces, and not subject to "the legislative power of *Great-Britain*." It is moreover alledged, in a letter to *Mr. Conway*, dated 7th *November*, "That the people in general are averse to taxes of any kind; and that the merchants of that place think they have a right to "every freedom of trade which the subjects of *Great Britain* now enjoy." This opinion of theirs strikes directly at the Act of Navigation, and other subsequent laws, which from time to time have been made in the wise policy of that act; and should they ever be encouraged to procure for themselves that absolute freedom of trade, which they appear to desire, our plantations would become, not only of no benefit, but in the highest degree prejudicial to the commerce and welfare of their mother country; nor is it easy to conceive a greater encouragement, than the repealing of a law opposed by them on such principles, and with so much contempt of the sovereignty of the *British* legislature.

EIGHTHLY. Because, the appearance of weakness and timidity in the government and parliament of this kingdom, which a concession of this nature may too probably carry with it, has a manifest tendency to draw on further insults, and by lessening the respect of all his Majesty's subjects to the dignity of his crown, and authority of his laws, throw the whole *British* empire into a miserable state of confusion and anarchy, with which it seems by many symptoms to be dangerously threatened; and this is the more to be feared, as the plea of our *North-American* colonies, that not being represented in the parliament of *Great-Britain*, they ought not to pay taxes imposed or levied upon them by the authority thereof, may by the same reasoning be extended to all persons in this island, who do not actually vote for members of parliament; nor can we help apprehending, that the opinion of some countenance being given to such notions by the legislature itself, in consenting to this bill, for the repeal of the Stamp Act, may greatly promote the contagion of a most dangerous doctrine, destructive to all government, which has spread itself over all our *North-American* colonies, that the obedience of the subject is not due to the laws and legislature of the realm, farther than he in his private judgment shall think it conformable to the ideas he has formed of a free constitution.

NINTHLY. Because, we think it no effectual guard, or security against this danger, that the parliament has declared in the resolutions of both houses, passed during this session, and now reduced into a bill, that such notions are ill founded; as men will always look more to deeds than words, and may therefore incline to believe, that the insurrections in our colonies, excited by those notions, have in so far proved successful, as to attain the very point, at which they aimed, the immediate repeal of the Stamp-Act, without any previous submission on the part of the colonies; the legislature has in fact submitted to them, and has only more grievously injured its own dignity and authority, by verbally asserting that right, which it substantially yields up to their opposition. The reasons assigned for this concession render it still more alarming, as they arise from an illegal and hostile combination of the people of *America*, to distress and starve our manufacturers, and to withhold from our merchants the payment of their just debts: The former of which measures has only been practised in open war between two states; and the latter, we believe, not even in that situation, either by the publicks or by individuals, among the civilized nations of *Europe*, in modern times. If this unprecedented plan of intimidation shall meet with success, it is easily to foresee that the practice of it for other and still greater objects will frequently be renewed, and our manufacturers and merchants reduced to the like, and more permanent distress; we cannot therefore but wish, that some more eligible method, consistent with their future safety and our dignity, had been taken by parliament, to shew our tender concern and compassion for their sufferings, and to discourage any other such unwarrantable attempts; which we are fully persuaded would have been very practicable, with due care and attention, and at an expence very inferior to the importance of the subject.

LASTLY. Because, we are convinced from the unanimous testimony of the governors, and other officers of the crown in *America*, that if, by a most unhappy delay and neglect to provide for the due execution of the law, and arming the government there with proper orders and powers, repeatedly called for in vain, these disturbances had not been continued and encreased, they might easily have been quieted before they had attained to any dangerous height; and we cannot, without feeling the most lively sense of grief and indignation, her arguments drawn from the progress of evils, which should and might have been stopped in their first and feeble beginnings, used for the still greater evil of sacrificing to a present relief the highest permanent interests, and the whole Majesty, Power, and Reputation of Government: This affects us the more deeply, because it appears from many letters, that this law, if properly supported by government, would from the peculiar circumstances attending the disobedience to it, execute itself without bloodshed. And it is said in one of the letters to Mr. Secretary *Conway*, "That the "principal view is to intimidate the parliament; "but that if it be thought prudent to enforce their "authority, the people dare not oppose a vigorous "resolution of the parliament of *Great-Britain*." That vigorous resolution has not yet been found in the parliament; and we greatly fear, that the want of it will certainly produce one of these two fatal consequences; either that the repeal of this law will in effect annull and abrogate all other laws and statutes relating to our colonies, and particularly the acts that restrain or limit their commerce, of which they are most impatient; or, if we should hereafter attempt to enforce the execution of those laws against their will, and by virtue of an authority, which they have dared to insult with impunity and success, that endeavour will bring upon us all those evils & inconveniences, to the fear of which we now sacrifice the Sovereignty of the Realm; and this at a time when the strength of our colonies, as well as their state of a total independance on the legislature and government of their mother country, may be greatly augmented, and when the circumstances and dispositions of the other powers of *Europe*, may render the contest far more dangerous and formidable to this kingdom.

Bedford — *Scarsdale*
Coventry — *Lyttelton*
Bridgewater — *Dan. Halifax*
Temple — *Bolverton*
Buckingham — *Suffolk and Berkshire*

For the remainder see the 1st page.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
In the Commons House of Assembly, the 8th day of *June*, 1766.

ORDERED,

THAT the ORDINANCE passed this day, "*to prohibit the exportation of* RICE, *and for supplying the inhabitants of this province, who are in want thereof, at the price and for the time therein limited,*" be inserted in the GAZETTE published by *the Printer to this House*, and that the Clerk do deliver a copy thereof to Mr. *Timothy* for that purpose.

By Order of the House,
THOMAS FARR, *jun.* Clerk.

An ORDINANCE, *to prohibit the exportation of* RICE; *and for supplying the inhabitants of this province, who are in want thereof, at the price and for the time therein limited.*

WHEREAS the present scarcity of provisions in this province, renders it necessary to prohibit the exportation of rice for some time; and it is just, not only that the owners of that commodity, who, by such prohibition, will be hindered from exporting, or selling to those that would export it, may have a reasonable price allowed and secured, but that they should be restrained from taking exorbitant prices for the same, and be induced to relieve the wants of their fellow subjects, upon receiving a due compensation: We therefore humbly pray his most sacred Majesty, that it may be ordained, *And be it ordained* by the honourable WILLIAM BULL, Esquire, lieutenant-governor and commander in chief, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's council, and the commons house of assembly of the said province, and by the authority of the same, that it shall not be lawful for any person before the first day of *September* next, to ship, lade, or receive on board any vessel, in order to be exported from this province, or to lade on board, and export in any vessel, any rice, except for necessary provisions on the next intended voyage of such vessel, upon pain of forfeiting the sum of *Five Pounds* proclamation money, for every barrel of rice which shall be so laden, or shipped, or exported; and that it shall not be lawful for any person to sell or dispose of rice before the said first day of *September*, *one thousand seven hundred* and *sixty six*, at a greater price than at the rate of *Three Pounds* current money for every one hundred neat pounds weight thereof, under the forfeiture of double the sum for which such rice shall be sold.

II. *And be it further ordained*, by the authority aforesaid, that the commissioners herein after mentioned, or any one or more of them, shall and may receive from all persons who shall offer the same, any quantity of good merchantable rice, and shall, until they shall be in cash for the public, give to such persons a certificate, specifying the quantity thereof, directed to the public treasurer, who shall pay for the same out of any public money in his hands, at the rate of *Three Pounds* per hundred weight, and *Ten Shillings* for the barrels. And the said commissioners, or any one or more of them, are hereby authorized to retail the said rice, at the same price, with costs of storage, commissions at *One pound five shillings* per centum for buying, and the same for selling, and other charges accruing thereon, to such persons as shall want the same for provisions. And the said commissioners are hereby directed and required, from time to time, to lay out all such sums of money as they shall receive for rice by them retailed, in payment for other rice so by them to be purchased as aforesaid; and in case any rice shall remain in the hands of the said commissioners, at the time the prohibition laid on by this ordinance shall cease, then the said commissioners shall sell the same for the highest price that can be procured, and account with the treasurer for the money arising by the sale thereof.

III. *And be it further ordained*, by the authority aforesaid, that the commissioners herein after named shall keep just and true accompts, and proper vouchers of their transactions relative thereto, and render the said accompts, on oath, and pay any money in their hands by virtue of this ordinance, to the public treasurer, on or before the first day of *October* next. And that any losses which may happen by the buying, storing, and retailing rice in the manner herein before directed, shall be borne by the public, and the expence thereof defrayed by a general assessment in the next tax act.

IV. *And be it further ordained*, by the authority aforesaid, that *William Roper* and *Benjamin Simons*, esquires, and Messrs. *Thomas Legare*, *William Gibbes*, *William Logan*, and *George Livingston*, shall be, and they are hereby appointed, commissioners for putting this ordinance into execution: Provided always nevertheless, that in case it shall at any time before the said first day of *September* next, when the general assembly of this province may sit, appear to his honour the lieutenant governor, or commander in chief for the time being, that there are provisions in the province, exclusive of rice, or a sufficient quantity of rice in the hands of the commissioners, for the consumption of the inhabitants of this province, until the next crop shall and may be gathered in or made, and that the prohibition hereby laid is not longer necessary; that in such case it shall and may be lawful, for the governor, or commander in chief, for the time being, by and with the advice of his Majesty's council of this province, to issue his proclamation, taking off the restraint and prohibition laid and made by this ordinance.

V. *And be it further ordained*, by the authority aforesaid, that all the penalties and forfeitures hereby imposed, shall be recoverable by action of debt, in any court of record in this province, to the use of any persons who will sue for the same: and that this ordinance shall be taken notice of in all courts without special pleading thereof, in the same manner as public acts are. And if any persons shall be sued for any matter done in pursuance thereof, they may give this ordinance and the special matter in evidence upon the general issue, and upon the said suit being discontinued, or judgment passing against the plaintiff therein, the defendants shall recover treble costs.

PETER MANIGAULT, Speaker.
In the Council-Chamber,
the 8th day of June, 1766.
Assented to.
WILLIAM BULL.

New Advertisements.

SELLING OFF.

ANY person wanting to purchase a SMALL STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of a well assorted variety, and but lately imported, may be supplied at EIGHT FOR ONE. For terms of payment, apply to
c. t. f. LLOYD & NEVIL.

Godfrey & Gadsden,

Have just imported, in Capt. STRACHAN, *from* LONDON:

WHITE, blue and green pavilion gauze, Irish and Russia sheeting linen, figured, minionet and pistol lawns, Russia lace, Bengal stripes, pequet, check'd and figur'd gauze aprons, flower'd, striped and cyprus gauze, nankeen, handbells, a small assortment of cordage, sagathies and duroys, mens and boys saddles, boys leather, and mens velvet jockey-caps, half-oil strip'd and check'd fashionable mantuas and tobines, flower'd armoseen and black sattin, Prussian taffety, linseed oil, vermillion, umber, ground Spanish brown, yellow and English oaker, venetian, currants and jar raisins, Turkey figs, Jordan almonds, single and double refined loaf sugar, compleat sets of blue and white and enamell'd tea-table china, black and blond lace, womens silk cardinals.——Which, with a compleat assortment of other goods, they will sell at the most reasonable terms, at their store, on the Bay of Charles-Town.

JAMES POYAS,

Hath just imported, in the London, *Capt.* Strachan, *from* LONDON:

A neat assortment of GOODS;

Amongst which are,

SUPER FINE light broad cloths, new-fashion'd marbled wiltons, and fine sagathies for mens summer wear, a variety of chintzes and printed linens, striped and other Persian taffaties, silk damascus and Bengal stripes for waistcoats, a great choice of Irish shirting and sheeting linens, osnabrugs and Russia drab, cotton holland, mens, womens and youths thread hose, mens fashionable marbled silk ditto, and best 4 thread breeches patterns, all sorts of plantation tools and cutlery, venice treacle, treacle water, best manna, Turlington's balsam, Godfrey's cordial and other family medicines, Weston's best snuff, mens and youths shoes and pumps, &c. &c.—Which, with the other goods he has on hand (mostly of the latest importations), he will sell exactly at the current advance of *Ten* for *One* at the usual credit, but for *ready money*, a discount of *Ten per cent* will be allowed on all sums above *Twenty Pounds*.

☞ He hopes, those whose accompts have been long due, will think of paying or otherwise settling to his satisfaction, as soon as possible.

Receiver General's Office, in *Tradd-Street*.
Charles-Town, South-Carolina, June 3d, 1766.

GEORGE SAXBY, Esq; His Majesty's Receiver-General, hereby gives notice, that he shall immediately after the 24th of this instant *June*, (according to the duty of his office) issue executions against every person without exception, who may then be indebted to His Majesty for QUIT-RENTS; as he has received particular orders for so doing, which he is determined to put in force: therefore hopes all persons concerned will pay their Quit-Rents before that day, if not, they must blame themselves for such neglect.——AND WHEREAS many people buy lands, not knowing what Quit-Rents may be due thereon; THIS IS TO INFORM THEM, that purchasers of lands are liable to pay all Quit-Rents that may be in arrear.

John & William Baker,

Have just imported, in the ship London, *Capt.* Strachan, *from* LONDON:

A General assortment of Goods, suitable for the season.——And in the *Philadelphia Packet*, Capt. *Johnson*, from *Philadelphia*, bar iron, flour, and water bread in kegs, to be sold at their store in Tradd-Street. 9 w.

GEORGE THOMSON, just arrived in the *London*, Capt. *Strachan*, from *London*, begs leave to acquaint his friends and former customers, That he has brought with him, a neat assortment of East-India and European GOODS; which he will sell on very reasonable terms, at his store in Broad Street, near the Watch-House, formerly possessed by Messrs. Hort & Clayton.

N. B. He has a variety of India silks, chintzes, &c. and a parcel of exceeding good knit thread hose.

JOHN BLOTT,

Next House to the WHITE-MEETING,

MAKES and sells matrasses, or will supply merchants or others, as cheap as they can be imported; or those who find the materials, may have them done very cheap. He continues to hang paper in Town or Country, on as low terms as possible.——A few patterns of paper, neat flower pieces for chimneys, papier Machee for ceilings, &c.

N. B. As he expects a large quantity of paper, will supply those who favour him with their commands, on very reasonable terms.

A Quarterly MEETING of the Charles-Town LIBRARY SOCIETY, will be holden at the Library-Room in Union-Street, on Wednesday the 2d day of July next; when the members are desired to attend precisely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which hour the President takes the chair, agreeable to the rules.

By Order of the President.
7th *June*, 1766. WILLIAM MASON, *Secr.*

On Tuesday the 19th day of June inst. will be sold at public vendue, at the usual place in Charles-Town, the following plantations or tracts of land, late the property of John Cole, and seized on execution, viz.

ONE hundred and fifty acres in Craven county, granted to William Dargan, bounding to the southward on Santee river, northward on said William Dargan's land, and on all other sides on land vacant at the time of the original grant.

One hundred acres granted to Ann Catherine Ferlerine, bounding southward on said river, northward on said William Dargan's land, and on all other sides on land vacant at the time of original grant.

One hundred acres granted to Anna-Maria Shirley, bounding southward on said river, northward on said Ferlerine's, and upon all other sides upon land vacant at the time of the original grant.

Also, a plantation or tract of land, containing 850 acres, in Craven-county, opposite to Amelia Township, bounding to the southward on Santee River, and on all other sides on land vacant at the time of the original grant.

ROGER PINCKNEY, *Pro. Mar.*

SIX HUNDRED POUNDS to be lett at interest, upon good personal security. Inquire of the Printer of this Paper.

On Tuesday the 24th of June instant, will be sold, at public vendue, at the usual place in Charles-Town:

A Plantation or tract of land, containing two hundred acres (being the easternmost part of a tract of three hundred acres) situate in the limits of Amelia township; bounded at the time of the original grant, to the north-east on Santee river; southeast on vacant land; southwest on lands held by Mrs. Labb's; and part on lands of the said township, late the property of Benjamin Spurlock, and sold under execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, P. M.

On Thursday the 3d of July next will be sold,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the usual place in Charles Town, the following plantations, or tracts of land, late the property of John Pearson, *esq; and sold under execution, viz.*

TWO hundred acres on Broad river, where he now lives, bounded on the east by the said river, on the north by land laid out to Mary Tishot, south and west by land vacant at the time of the original grant to William Raiford, in the year 1749. The above plantation is very pleasantly situated on a high bluff, with good buildings thereon, and the land inferior to none in this province.

One hundred and fifty acres on the fork between Broad and Saludy rivers, on the south side of Enoree river, bounding to the north and east on the said river, and to the south and west on land vacant at the time of the original grant.

Three hundred and fifty acres between Congaree and Wateree rivers, butting and bounding northeast by Vincent Simmons, and William Hart's land, and vacant land, and northwest by land late of George Haig, deceased, and vacant land.

Two hundred acres in Craven county, on a branch called Cabbin branch, on the north side of Congaree river, butting and bounding to the southward on land of John Pearson, and on all other sides on land vacant at the time of the original grant.

One hundred and fifty acres on the north side of Broad river, bounded to the eastward on land laid out for John Hunt, to the south west on Broad river, to the north west and north-east on land vacant at the time of the original grant.

Fifty acres in Saxe-Gotha township, on a branch called Sandy Run, bounding to the south eastward by the said branch, and on all other sides by vacant land at the time of the original grant.

Two hundred and fifty acres on Cloud creek, bounding to the south eastward, part on land laid out to John Carlin, and part vacant, and on all other sides by lands vacant at the time of the original grant.

Ninety-one acres, being part of one hundred acres on Santee or Congaree river, opposite to Saxe-Gotha township, bounding southward on the said river, northward by land of John Edders, and eastward by land of Peter Poole.

The original grants and plats of the said plantations may be seen in the hands of

ROGER PINCKNEY, P. M.

For LONDON,
(To sail in three weeks)
The Brigantine NANCY,
CHRISTOPHER CHISMAN,
Master, has part of her cargo on board.

FOR freight of indico, deer skins, or other goods, or for passage, (having excellent accommodations) apply to said master, on board the brig now lying in Col. Beale's wharf, or to
June 4, 1766. WARD & LEGER.

A Bright bay gelding, about 10 years old, branded on the mounting shoulder and buttock I B, 14 hands high, with a star in his face.—One white gelding, 13 hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder with O and a stroke in the middle.—And a black gelding, 14 hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder with S P, a natural pacer. The owners of the above strays, must prove their property before me *Moses Thomson.*

CUNNINGHAM & SANDS,

HAVE TO SELL,

LONDON, NEW-YORK, and other MADEIRA WINES, by the pipe, hogshead, quarter-cask, or dozen.

VIRGINIA WINE by the like quantity.

PORT WINE, CLARET, LISBON, } BURGUNDY, MOUNTAIN, ARRACK, } By the dozen.

FRONTENACK and MALMSEY, in pint or quart bottles, by the dozen.

Old JAMAICA RUM, by the hogshead, quarter cask, or smaller quantity, not less than three gallons.

Old WEST INDIA ditto by the like quantity.

Old FRENCH BRANDY by the three gallons.

All which are warranted to be excellent in quality, as the greatest care is taken in the choice, as well as the management of them; and are to be had by applying to them at their compting house, fronting the Bay, on Mr. Burn's new wharf, or at their store in Union-Street.

N. B. *All orders from the country will be punctually complied with.*

To be sold in small tracts,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of land, on the head of Cambahee river known by the name of the Salt-catcher barony now the property of Sir William Baker, Brice Fisher and Nicholas Linwood, Esqrs. of London. The plat of said barony is now in the hands of Mr. Owen Bowen, who has directions to lay it out in tracts; it is allowed to be exceeding fine swamp, with a sufficiency of very good high land on each side, proper for corn and indigo, on which a commodious settlement may be made. Also,

A part of the barony in Granville county, known by the name of Jasper's barony, adjoining the land of colonel Daniel Heyward, and other settlements on the Euhaws: The plat may now be seen in the hands of William Maine. Credit will be given for the above lands, the purchasers paying interest and giving security to

PAUL TRAPIER & FRANCIS STUART,
3M *Attornies for Sir William Baker, &c.*

Colleton-County, May 24, 1766.

IN the possession of Mrs. *North*, near Jacksonborough, and brought before me to be advertised, a small flea bitten grey gelding, about thirteen hands high, eight or nine years old, branded on the mounting buttock with a figure 7 in a circle, and on the near cheek with H. Whoever owns the said horse, must apply within six months from the date hereof, and prove their property before

JOSEPH GLOVER, *J. P.*

For LONDON,

The Ship LONDON,
JAMES STRACHAN, Master,

HAS as good accommodations for passengers as any ship in the trade. For freight or passage, treat with said master, or JOHN GORDON.

Four Dollars Reward,

ARE hereby offered, to any person that will take up and deliver into the custody of the warden of the work-house, a young, slim, sensible, artful Negro Wench, named AMY, belonging to *Peter Timothy*, who ran away the 11th of *April* last, upon being accused of receiving an old *Mother of Pearl Box* and a *Gold Ring*, stolen by a girl of Mr. *Martin Campbell's*; which it is supposed she has disposed of, being so addicted to thieving (as well as lying) that it is dangerous to trust her any where.

She is pock-pitted, short-waisted; apt to stammer in her speech, yet can readily make out a plausible story—may pretend to be free, or that she is permitted to work out, being a compleat needlswoman; but beware of employing her without a ticket.

She has been seen mending stockings at one *Brown's*—has a mother at the house of *William Scott*, Esq; and many acquaintances about town, as well as some in the country; and is supposed to be in or near the town.

When run away formerly, she had been harboured by free Negroes—and at Doct. *Doring's*—about Mr. *Lynch's*—in Doct. *Oliphant's*, Mr. *Charles Elliott's*, the hon. *John Drayton's*, and Mr. *Thomas Loughton Smith's* kitchens, &c. and may perhaps, now be among some of her acquaintances at those places.

No lenity will be shewn to whoever (white or black) shall be discovered to have harboured or employed her, as I am determined to carry on the most severe prosecution against every one.

Whoever can, and will give proof of her being harboured any where, shall, on conviction of the offenders, be suitably rewarded, by

PETER TIMOTHY.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold by PETER TIMOTHY, at his Office in BROAD-STREET.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN
DOCTOR:
OR THE
POOR PLANTER's
PHYSICIAN.
CONTAINING

Plain and easy Directions to cure all or most of the Distempers to which People in this Climate are subject, and at very little or no Charge, the Medicines being chiefly of the Growth of this Province.—To which are added, *Howard's*, *Cæsar's* and *Sampson's* Cures of the YAWS, LAM DISTEMPER, POX, CANKER, POISONS, BITES of Rattle-Snakes, &c. *Being so valuable a Book, that it has now been reprinted at the repeated solicitations of many Gentlemen in Country and Town.*

CHARLES-TOWN, JUNE 9. 1766.

WEDNESDAY last being the birth day of our most gracious and good Sovereign, King GEORGE III. now in the 29th year of his age, the same was observed here with all possible demonstrations of affection, loyalty and joy; to the last of which the remarkable incident of the *repeal* of the stamp-act *arriving* that very day, added not a little. The morning was ushered in with ringing of bells, and a general display of colours on all the bastions and vessels. The Charles-Town regiment of militia, commanded by the hon. Col. Othniel Beale, the artillery company commanded by Capt. Christopher Gadsden, and a new company, of light infantry, commanded by Capt. Thomas Savage, were all afterwards drawn up in Broad Street, and reviewed by his honour the lieutenant governor, attended by his council, the members of assembly and public officers, who was pleased to express great satisfaction with the appearance and behaviour of the whole; and it must be particularly observed, to the honour of Capt. Savage's company, that they exceeded all expectation from the short time they had been formed. At noon royal salutes were fired from the forts, &c. And his honour gave a very elegant entertainment to the council, assembly, and public officers, at Mr. Dillon's, where many loyal and constitutional toasts were drank, amongst which the best friends to Britain and America were not omitted.—The artillery and light infantry companies likewise had an entertainment in honour of the day at Mr. Dillon's.—At night the illuminations were grand and general, but the weather proving bad, many curious exhibitions were prevented.

The hon. the Commons House of Assembly of this province, have requested of *Thomas Lynch*, *Christopher Gadsden*, and *John Rutledge*, Esqrs. that they will sit for their pictures; which are to be drawn at full length, and preserved in the assembly room, as a testimony of public regard for those gentlemen, and that the remembrance of the signal services they have done their country, as a committee from this province at the congress held at *New York* in October last, may be transmitted to and remembered by posterity; the expence whereof is to be defrayed by the province.

They have likewise voted to make provision for procuring a STATUE of the right hon. WILLIAM PITT, Esq; from *England*, to be erected in the State House, as a memorial of their respect for him, for his upright and disinterested conduct upon all occasions, and particularly his assistance in procuring a repeal of the STAMP-ACT, equally beneficial to *Great Britain* and her colonies.

The like compliment, we are informed, will be paid to this great Patriot throughout the *American* colonies.

A letter from *Charles Garth*, Esq; Agent for this province in *Great-Britain*, to the Committee of Correspondence, received last Wednesday, being laid before the Hon. the Commons House of Assembly on Thursday; that house, on Friday *unanimously* resolved, upon a motion, that a dutiful and loyal ADDRESS be prepared, to be presented to our most gracious Sovereign, upon the repeal of the Stamp-Act; and accordingly appointed a committee for that purpose.

Capt. *Strachan* from *London*, has brought in upwards of 40 passengers; amongst which are, Mr. *Davis Deas*, Mr. *George Thomson*, and Mr. *Andrew Lord*, merchants, returned; Mr. *Tho. Walter*, merchant, Mrs. *Lord*, the Rev. Mr. *Longsdon* and family, and some *French* Protestants, acquainted with the silature of silk, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord *Charles Greville Montagu*, Governor in chief, &c. of this province, does not come out in the *Zephyr* man of war, as we were advised from *Cape-Fear*, but is on board the ship *Fonthill*, Capt. *Kitchin*, which sailed from *Cowes* the 22d of *March*, and was to touch at *Madera*.

The principal inhabitants of *Philadelphia*, upon their day of thankful rejoicing for the repeal of the Stamp Act (*May* 19th) came unanimously to a resolution, to demonstrate their affection and gratitude, by dressing themselves on the 4th of *June*, in a new suit of the manufactures of *England*, and giving what *homespun* they had to the poor.

His Majesty's sloop *Tamar*, commanded by Capt. *Cummings*, one of Commodore *Biron's* squadron, which sailed from *England* in July 1764, put into *Antigua* about a month ago to refit, having lost her rudder in her passage home from *St. Helena*. 'Tis said she has been round the South-Seas, and passed thro' the Streights of *Magellan*.

Indian Corn is now at the exhorbitant price of *Forty Shillings* per bushel, and other provisions in proportion. And,

The present scarcity of provisions is so great, that the legislature of this province have found it necessary to pass the Ordinance inserted in the 2d page of this paper; to which his honour was pleased to give his assent yesterday.

On Monday the 26th past was launched at Rose-Island, near Beaufort Port-Royal, a fine new ship of ninety-six feet keel, and thirty-one feet and a quarter beam, that will carry about eighteen hundred barrels of rice; built by Mr. Emrie, for Mr. Shubrick of London, called the Rose Island, and to be commanded by Capt. Samuel Grove. She is esteemed as good a ship as has been built in America.

His Majesty's packet-boat the snow *Grantham*, commanded by Capt. *John Jenks*, which sailed from hence the 8th of February, arrived at *Falmouth* the 8th of March. The *Grantham* is reckoned one of the finest vessels in the service.

Capt. *Richard Redman*, who was sent express by some merchants of *London*, with the agreeable news of the resolution of parliament to bring in a bill for the repeal of the Stamp Act, and entirely lost his vessel on or near this bar on Sunday morning the 11th past, saving nothing but the letters and his people's lives, having been generously assisted by a contribution of the merchants, &c. here; has desired that his most hearty thanks may be returned to those humane gentlemen, in this public manner, for the relief thereby afforded him and his people, of which he assures them, he shall ever retain the most grateful remembrance.

On Thursday last Mr. Thomas Jones, merchant, was married to Miss ——— Townsend, daughter to Mr. Paul Townsend, merchant.

List of MEMBERS of the hon. the Commons House of Assembly of this province.

FOR the parish of *St. Philip, Charles-Town*, Miles Brewton, Henry Laurens, and Hopkin Price, Esqrs.

For the parish of *St. Michael, Charles Town*, Charles Pinckney, Benjamin Dart, and Benjamin Guerard, Esqrs.

For the parish of *Christ-Church*, John Rutledge, and Clement Lempriere, Esqrs.

For the parish of *St. Thomas* and *St. Dennis*, the honourable Peter Manigault, *Speaker*, Benjamin Simons, and Daniel Doyley, Esqrs.

For the parish of *Prince-George*, Thomas Lynch, and Daniel Horry, Esqrs.

For the parish of *St. Stephen*, Peter Porcher, Esq.

For the parish of *St. John, Berkley county*, Isaac Mazyck, James Cordes, jun. and Charles Cantey, Esqrs.

For the parish of *St. James, Goose Creek*, John Channing, Alexander Fraser, John Parker, and Benjamin Smith, Esqrs.

For the parish of *St George, Dorchester*, William Sanders, and Benjamin Waring, Esqrs.

For the parish of *St. Andrew*, William Scott, & William-Henry Drayton, and Jeremiah Savage, Esqrs.

For the parish of *St. Paul*, Christopher Gadsden, William Williamson, and Barnard Elliott, Esqrs.

For the parish of *St. John, Colleton-county*, William Wragg, Ebenezer Simmons, and James Carson, Esqrs.

For the parish of *St. Helena, Port-Royal*, Sir John Colleton, Arthur Middleton, and William Middleton, Esqrs.

For the parish of *St. Bartholomew*, James Parsons, George Logan, Rawlins Lowndes, and John Hunt, Esqrs.

For the parish of *Prince-William*, William Roper, and Thomas Ferguson, Esqrs.

For the parish of *St. James, Santee*, David Oliphant, and Thomas Evance, Esqrs.

For the parish of *Prince-Frederick*, William Moultrie, and Samuel Clegg, Esqrs.

For the parish of *St. Peter, Purrysburgh*, Thomas Bee, Esq.

For the parish of *St. Matthew*, William Thomson, and Tacitus Gaillard, Esqrs.

For the parish of *St. Mark*, Benjamin Farrar, Esq.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

June	Arrived	*From*
3d.	Brigt. Phila. Pac. Fra. Johnson,	Philadelphia
	Scooner Nancy, John Surrup,	Providence
	Scooner Betsey, Bryan Foskey,	St. Augustine
4th.	Ship London, James Strachan,	London
6th.	Brigt. Diana, Robert Keele,	St. Kitts
7th.	Brigt. Char. Bet. Colin McAlpine	Providence
	Sloop Two-Brothers, W. Comer,	Providence
	Brigt. Prince of Wales, T. Mason,	Philadelphia
8th.	Scooner Yelloly, John James,	Jamaica
May	Sailed	*For*
31st.	Scooner Ra. & Mary, Ja. Waldron,	Cape-Fear
	Sloop Betsey, Estes How,	North-Carolina
June 1.	Scooner Margaret, Ro. Harrison,	Antigua
	Sloop Butterfly, Michael Germain,	Georgia
4th.	Snow Polly, Tho. Mowbray,	St. Martinho
	Sloop Mary, Benjamin Hinson,	Jamaica
	Sloop March, Thomas Butterfield,	Bermuda
	Sloop Joseph, William Brown,	Providence
6th.	Ship Hope, Richard Davies,	Cowes
	Ship Nancy, Nathan Hammond,	Cowes
	Ship Edenton, Wil. Longstaff,	Cape Fear
9th.	Sloop Peerless, Nicholas Albury,	St Kitts
	Scooner Queenby, A. Elton Wells,	Georgia

Remain windbound or cleared.

Ship King of Prussia, Leo. Hodgson,	Cowes
Ship Achilles, Richard Maitland,	London
Ship Kirby-Hall, Thomas Watson,	Oporto
Snow Gosport, Edward Nicholas,	Gosport
Brigt. Carolina-Soc. Cle. Conyers,	St. Kitts
Brigt. Smyth, John Moncrieff,	Jamaica
Brigt. Boone, Thomas Gelston,	Antigua
Scooner Success, Na. Butterfield,	Providence
Sloop Fanny, Robert Henderson,	Jamaica
Sloop Betsey, Solomon Gibbs,	Antigua
Sloop Charles-Town, J. Leaycraft,	Jamaica

Near loaded, or may sail next week.

Ship Adventure, Edward Edwards,	London
Ship Prince-Frederick, Val. Baker,	Bristol
Ship Hector, Flower Russell,	Cowes
Brigt. Free-Mason, Alex. Gillon,	Cowes
Brigt. Phila. Pa. Fra. Johnson,	Philadelphia
Scooner Drayton Yatch, E. Harriot,	Martinico
Scooner Betsey, Bryan Foskey,	Antigua

Advertisement.

A Bay mare, eleven hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder G[b] and off buttock G, with a year old horse colt with her, unbranded and undock'd, the owner must prove his property before me, MOSES THOMSON.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 24, 1766.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, to his friend in America, dated January 1766.

FOR some days, previous to the meeting of parliament, a report had been circulated, that the ministry had changed their minds with regard to the stamp-act, and instead of repealing, were bent upon enforcing it; if this report did not take its original amongst the favourites of a certain Northern nobleman, it was much indebted to them for its progress; which was so great as to affect the stocks. The king's speech, on the meeting of the parliament on the 14th, gave some colour to the suggestion: But when the gentlemen had spoken, who moved for the address, and seconded it, nothing could be clearer, than that the ministry had persisted in their intentions to promote the repeal. The friends of the gentlemen lately in power, applauded the king's speech, and approved of the proposed address, which, as usual, had purfued the speech exactly; but they took great offence at the tenderness of the expression that the two first gentlemen had made use of concerning America. Mr. Nugent particularly infisted, that the honour of the kingdom was concerned to compel the execution of the stamp-act, until the right was acknowledged, and the repeal solicited as a favour. He computed the expence of the troops now employed in America for their defence, as he called it, to amount to nine pence in the pound of the land-tax to this kingdom, while the produce of the stamp-act would not raise a shilling a head on the inhabitants of America, but that a pepper-corn, in acknowledgement of the right, was of more value than millions without it. He failed not to expatiate on the extreme ingratitude of the colonies, and concluded with charging the ministers with encouraging petitions to the parliament, and instructions to members from the trading and manufacturing towns, against the stamp-act. Mr. PITT, who, according to the before-mentioned report, was not to have attended the house any more, but to have been created an earl, was the next speaker.——Every friend to his country rejoiced to see him where he was, and to see him in such perfect health. As he always begins very low, and every body was in agitation on his first rising, I could not hear his introduction, 'till he said, "I came to town but yesterday, Till I heard read in this house, I was a stranger to the tenor of his majesty's speech, and the proposed address. Unconnected, unconsulted, I have not the means of information. I am fearful of offending through this mistake, and therefore beg to be indulged with a second reading of the proposed address." The address being read, Mr. Pitt went on, he commended the king's speech, and approved of the address in answer, every gentleman being left by it at perfect liberty to take such a part, concerning America, as he might afterwards see fit. One word only he could not approve of.——"*Early* is a word, that does not belong to the notice that the ministry have given to parliament of the troubles in America. In a matter of such importance, the communication ought to have been immediate. I speak without respect to parties. I stand up in this place single and unconnected. As to the late ministry (turning himself to Mr. Grenville, who sat within one of him) every capital measure they have taken has been entirely wrong. To the present gentlemen, to those at least whom I have in my eye, (looking at the bench where Mr. Conway sat with the lords of the treasury) I have no objection; I have never been made a sacrifice of by any of them. Their characters are fair; and I am always glad when men of fair characters engage in his Majesty's service; some of them have done me the honour to ask my poor opinion, before they would engage; these will do me the justice to own, that I advised them to engage. But, notwithstanding, I love to be explicit, I cannot give them every confidence. Pardon me, Gentlemen, (bowing to the treasury bench) confidence is a plant of slow growth in an aged bosom; youth is the season for credulity. Comparing events with each other, reasoning from effects to causes, methinks I plainly discover the traces of an over-ruling influence over them. There is a clause in the act of settlement, that every minister should sign with his name, the advice he gives to his sovereign; would it were well observed. I have had the honour to serve the crown; if I could have submitted to influence, I might have continued to serve it; but I would not be responsible for others. I have no local attachments. Indifferent, whether a man had been rocked in his cradle on this side, or on the other side of the Tweed, I sought for merit where ever it was to be found; it was my boast, that I was the first minister who looked for it, and found it in the mountains of the North. I called it forth, and drew out into your service an hardy and intrepid race of men. Men! who, left by your own jealousy, a prey to the artifice of your enemies, had gone nigh to overturn the state in the war before last. These men, in the last war, were brought to combat at your side, they served with fidelity, as they fought with valour, and conquered for you in every part of the world.——Detested be the national reflections against them! they are groundless; illiberal; unmanly. When I ceased to serve his majesty as a minister, it was not the country of the man by which I was moved, but the man of that country wanted wisdom, and held principles incompatible with freedom.

"It is a long time, Mr. Speaker, since I attended in parliament. When the resolution was taken in this house to tax America, I was ill in my bed; when the act passed, I was ill in my bed; if I could have endured to have been carried in my bed, so great was the agitation of my mind for the consequences, I would have solicited some kind hand to have laid me down on this floor, to have borne my testimony against it. It is now an act that has passed. I would speak with decency of every act of this house; but I must beg the indulgence of this house to speak of it with freedom. I hope a day may be soon appointed to consider the state of the nation with respect to America; I hope that gentlemen will come to the debate with all the temper and impartiality that his majesty recommends, and the importance of the subject requires; a subject of greater importance than ever engaged the attention of this house; that subject only excepted, when, near a century ago, it was the question, whether yourselves were to be bond or free. In the mean time, as I cannot depend upon health for any future day, such is the nature of my infirmity, I will beg to lay a few words at present, leaving the justice, the equity, the policy, the expediency of the act, to another time, and will only speak to one point. A point which seems not to have been generally understood; I mean to the right. Some gentlemen (alluding to Mr. N-g-nt) seem to have considered it as a point of honour. If gentlemen consider it in that light, they lose all measure of right and wrong, to follow a delusion, that may lead to destruction. It is my opinion that this kingdom has no right to lay a tax upon the colonies; at the same time I assert the authority of this kingdom over the colonies, to be sovereign and supreme, in every circumstance of government and legislation whatever. They are the subjects of this kingdom, equally entitled with yourselves to all the natural rights of mankind, and the peculiar privileges of Englishmen; equally bound by the laws, and equally participating of its constitution. The Americans are the sons, not the bastards of England. But, according to the constitution of this free country, taxation is no part of the governing or legislative power; the taxes are a voluntary gift, and grant of the commons alone. In legislation the three estates of the realm are alike concerned, but the concurrence of the peers and the crown to a tax, is only necessary to clothe (or close) with the form of law, the gift and grant of the commons alone, possessed of the lands in those days. In ancient days, the crown, the barons, and the clergy, were the three estates; the barons and the clergy gave and granted to the crown; they gave and granted what was their own. At present, since the discovery of America, other circumstances permitting, the commons are become the proprietors of the lands. The crown has divested itself of its great estates. The church, GOD bless it, has but a pittance; the property of the lords, compared with the commons, is as a drop of water to the ocean. This house represents those commons, the proprietors of the lands, and those proprietors virtually represent the rest of the inhabitants; when, therefore, in this house, we give and grant what is our own, But in an American tax, what do we do? We, your majesty's commons of Great-Britain, give and grant to your majesty, what? our own property? No! we give and grant to your majesty the property of your majesty's commons of America. It is an absurdity in terms.

"This distinction between legislation and taxation, is essentially necessary to liberty. The crown, the peers, are equally legislative powers with the commons. If taxation be then a part of simple legislation, the crown, the peers have rights in taxation, as well as yourselves; rights which they will claim, which they will exercise, whenever the principles can be supported with power.

"There is an idea in some, that the colonies are virtually represented in this house. I would fain know by whom an American is represented here. Is he represented by a knight of a shire of any county in this kingdom? Would to God that respectable representation were augmented to a greater number! Or, will you tell him he is represented by a representative of a borough, which perhaps was never seen by its representative? A borough, perhaps, which no man ever saw. This has been called, *The rotten part of the constitution*. It cannot now endure one century; if it does not drop of itself, it must be amputated. But the idea of the virtual representation of America in this house, is the most contemptible notion that ever entered into the head of man; it does not deserve a serious refutation.

"The commons of America, represented in their several assemblies, have ever been in possession of the exercise of this their constitutional right of giving and granting their own money.——They would have been slaves, if they had not enjoyed it. At the same time this kingdom, as the supreme governing and legislative power, has always bound the colonies by her laws, by her regulations, restrictions in trade, in navigation, in manufactures, in every article whatever, except that of taking their money out of their pockets, without their consent.—Here then I would draw a line.——

"*Quam ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.*"

A considerable pause ensued after Mr. PITT had done speaking.——Mr. CONWAY then got up. He said, "He had waited to see whether any answer would be given to what had been advanced by the right honourable gentleman, reserving himself for the reply. But as none had been given, had only to declare, that his own sentiments were entirely conformable to the right honourable gentleman's; that they were so conformable, he said, is a circumstance that affects me with the most sensible pleasure, and does me the greatest honour. But two things fell from that gentleman which give me pain; whatever falls from that gentleman, falls from so great a height, as to make a deep impression; I must therefore endeavour to remove it. It was objected, that the notice given to parliament of the troubles in America, was not early. I can assure the house, the first accounts were too vague and imperfect, to be worthy the attention of parliament; it is only of late that they have been precise and full.

"An over-ruling influence has also been hinted at. I see nothing of it; I feel nothing like it; I disdain it for myself; and as far as my discernment can reach, for all the rest of his majesty's ministers. I did not ride into place upon a sticking horse. Now I am in, was I sensible I had done so, I would turn the reins, and ride out again."

Mr. PITT said, in answer to Mr. CONWAY, "the excuse is a valid one, if it is a just one; that must appear from the papers now before this house. The gentleman has spoken of riding into place, and riding out of place; I commend his spirit of independance; my advice to him is, *NOT TO BE RIDDEN*."

In this interval Mr. Grenville had reserved himself. He avoided meddling with the doctrine of taxation being confined to the house of commons, and being grounded on the free gift of the collective body, through the medium of their representatives; neither did he attempt to defend the virtual representation of America; but began with censuring the ministry very severely, for delaying to give earlier notice to parliament of the disturbances in America. He said, "They began in July, and now we are in the middle of January. Lately they were only occurrences (the word used in the king's speech on the 17th of December) they are now grown to disturbances, to tumults and riots; I doubt they border upon open rebellion; and if the doctrine I hear today be confirmed, I fear they will lose that name, to take that of a revolution; this government over them being dissolved, a revolution will take place in America.

"I cannot understand the difference between external and internal taxes; they are the same in effect, and only differ in the name. That this kingdom is the sovereign, the supreme legislative power over America, is granted, it cannot be denied; and taxation is a part of that sovereign power; it is one branch of legislation; if in, it has been exercised over those who are not, who were not represented. It is exercised over the East-India company, the merchants of London, the proprietors of the stocks, and over great manufacturing towns. It was exercised over the palatinate of Chester, and the bishoprick of Durham, before they sent any representatives to parliament. I appeal for proof to the preambles of the acts which gave them representatives; the one in the reign of Henry the eighth, the other in that of Charles the Second."

Mr. Grenville then quoted the statutes exactly; desired they might be read; which being done, he resumed his discourse.

[*The remainder in our next.*]

Winchelsea
Sandwich
Bolingbroke
Hertford
W. Gloucester
Ker
Leigh
Bangor
Waldegrave
Aylesford
Grower
Weymouth
Scarsdale
Vere
Trevor
Thomas Bristol
Ferrers
Grosvenor
Townshend
Dudley and Ward
Charles Carlisle
Powis
Hyde

Second PROTEST, with a List of the Voters against the Bill to repeal the American Stamp-Act of last session.

SPEAKERS

Against the repeal	For the repeal
Lord Lyttelton	
Earl of Bute	
Earl Gower	*Duke of Newcastle.*

Die Lunæ, 17° Martii, 1766.

The order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill, entituled, *An act to repeal an act made in the last session of parliament, intituled, An act for granting certain stamp duties, and other duties in the British colonies and plantations in America, towards defraying the expences of defending, protecting and securing the same, and for amending such parts of the several acts of parliament relating to the trade and revenues of the said colonies and plantations as direct the manner of determining and recovering the penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned.* Then the said bill was read a third time, and it being proposed to pass the bill, the same was objected to. After some debate thereupon, the question was put, whether the said bill shall pass? It was resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient,

FIRST.

BECAUSE we think, that the declaratory bill we passed last week, cannot possibly obviate the growing mischiefs in *America*, where it may seem calculated only to deceive the people of *Great-Britain*, by holding forth a delusive and nugatory affirmance of the legislative right of this kingdom, whilst the enacting part of it does no more than abrogate the resolutions of the house of representatives in the *North American* colonies, which have not in themselves the least colour of authority, and declares, that which is apparently and certainly criminal, only null and void.

SECONDLY. Because the particular objections, which have been made to the stamp-act in *North-America*, and which have been adopted in the course of the debates upon this bill for repealing it, are, in fact, contradicted by undeniable evidence upon our table; it having been urged, 1st. that all the money to be collected by this tax, was to be annually remitted hither, and that the *North-American* colonies would be thereby drained of all their specie; and 2dly, that the institution of vice admiralty courts, in those colonies, for the recovery of penalties upon revenue laws without juries, is a novel practice by means of which his Majesty's subjects in those dominions, would be deprived of one of their most valuable liberties, trials by juries, and in this respect distinguished from their fellow subjects in *Great-Britain*; and would likewise be liable to the greatest inconvenience, vexation, and injustice, through the option left to any prosecutor to call them from one end of that extensive continent to the other; and through the temptation to the judge, to condemn rather than to acquit, from his being paid by poundage of the condemnation money. Whereas with regard to the first of these objections, it appears by the minute of the late board of treasury laid before this house, and dated on the 9th day of *July* last, that the fullest directions had been sent to the several officers of the revenue, "That in order to obviate the inconveniences "of bringing into this kingdom the money to be "raised by the stamp-duties, all the produce of the "*American* duties, arising, or to arise, by virtue of "any *British* act of parliament, should from time to "time be paid to the deputy paymaster in *America*, "to defray the subsistence of the troops and any mi"litary expences incurred in the colonies:" And with regard to the second objection, it is manifest, from sundry acts of parliament, that a jurisdiction has been allowed to the judges of those courts, for the recovery of penalties upon the laws of revenue and of trade, without juries, for near a century past, from the consideration (as we apprehend) that in some of the colonies they are the only judges not elected by the people: and so far is it from being true, that the subjects in *North-America*, by being deprived in those cases of trials by juries, were in that respect distinguished from their fellow subjects in *Great-Britain*, that, in this very instance of the stamp-duties, the penalties, which by the *American* stamp-act were made recoverable without a jury before a judge of the vice admiralty court, are by the laws now in force for collecting the stamp-duties in *Great-Britain* recoverable also without a jury, before two justices of the peace, with the like powers in both cases, which we earnestly wish were not still more necessary for the collection of this public revenue in *America* than in *Great-Britain*; and which we should be most desirous, if possible, to alleviate in both countries. With this view, and to take away all just occasion for discontent, we were glad to find by the representation from the late commissioners of the treasury to his Majesty in council, dated on the 4th day of *July* last, that the strictest attention had been given by that board to prevent the inconvenience and injustice abovementioned, by a plan to establish three different courts of vice admiralty at the most convenient places, with proper districts annexed to each; and to give the judges sufficient and honourable salaries in lieu of all poundage and fees whatsoever. But we cannot observe, without the highest concern and surprize, that this representation founded upon a clause inserted in the stamp-act for this very purpose, and expressly calculated to relieve his Majesty's subjects in *North-America* from many unnecessary hardships and oppressions, to which they are now liable by many other laws still subsisting, should be totally disregarded for several months, and be suffered to remain unexecuted in every part of it even to this day; and that no notice whatever should be taken, in any of the dispatches from the present administration to the governors of the colonies in *North America*, of the timely care which had been employed to obviate the objections raised on both those heads: especially, as it is notorious, that the measures to be pursued, in consequence of that minute and representation, had been fully opened and approved in parliament, at the time when the stamp-act was proposed; and as the total neglect of it has given occasion to great clamours and dissatisfaction in the colonies. We cannot help further observing, that, as the stamp-act was not to take place till the first of *November*, if the parliament had been called early, their determinations, either for enforcing or repealing that law, would probably have delivered the merchants and manufacturers here from all the difficulties and distress to which they have been for so many months exposed; nor would the disorders in *America*, where all government is prostrate, have risen to so great a height, or taken so deep a root.

THIRDLY. Because, the argument which has been used in favour of this bill of repeal, that the experiment of the stamp-act has been tried, and has failed, is extremely ill-founded; as it manifestly appears from the whole tenor of the papers laid before us, that if this experiment had been properly tried, with the same zeal for its success, with which it was first proposed, it would not have failed in any of the colonies: And that this was the opinion of the greater part of the governors in *North-America*, and of many of the most intelligent and respectable persons in those provinces, for some time after this act was passed, is evident beyond a doubt, from the letters of the former now upon our table, and from the latter having applied for, and accepted the office of distributor of the stamps under that act, which they certainly would not have done, and thereby have exposed their lives and fortunes to the violences and outrages which they have since undergone, if they had then thought the success of this measure in any degree precarious, nor have we heard of any impracticability attending the law in *Jamaica* and *Barbadoes*, and some other of the *West-India* islands, or in those of our colonies in *North-America*, where it has been executed.

FOURTHLY. Because, a precedent of the two houses of parliament lending their power, from motives of fear or impatience under a present uneasiness, to overturn in one month a plan of measures, undertaken with their warmest approbation and concurrence, after the most mature deliberation of two years together, for the improvement of our revenue, and the relief of our people, will effectually discourage all officers of the crown in *America* from doing their duty, and executing the laws of this kingdom; and is enough to deter future ministers, in any circumstances of distress or danger to their country, from opposing their fortitude and zeal for the service of the public, to strong combinations of private and particular interests, to the clamour of multitudes, or the malice of faction; which must necessarily bring on such a weakness and pusillanimity in the administration of government, as will soon end in the downfall and ruin of the state.

LASTLY. Because, the repeal of this law under the present circumstances, will, we fear, not only surrender the honour and essential interests of the kingdom now and for ever, both at home and abroad, but will also deeply affect the fundamental principles of our constitution; for if we pass this bill against our opinion, from the threats and compulsion publicly avowed in our colonies, and enforced by the most unjustifiable means within *Great-Britain*, we disclaim that legislative authority over the subjects, which we own ourselves unable to maintain. If we give our consent to it here, without a full conviction that it is right, merely because it has passed the other house, by declining to do our duty on the most important occasion which can ever present itself, and where our interposition, for many obvious reasons, would be peculiarly proper; we in effect annihilate this branch of the legislature, and vote ourselves useless. Or, if by passing this bill, we mean to justify those, who in *America*, and even in *Great-Britain*, have treated a series of *British* acts of parliament as so many acts of *tyranny* and *oppression*, which it is scarcely criminal to resist; or those officers of the crown, who, under the eye, and with the knowledge of government, have taken upon themselves, whilst the parliament was sitting, without its consent, to suspend the execution of the stamp act, by admitting ships from the colonies, with unstamped clearances, to an entry, in direct violation of it, which from the papers upon our table appears to have been done; we shall then give our approbation to an open breach of the first article of that great palladium of our liberties, the bill of rights; by which it is declared "that the pretended "power of suspending of laws, or the execution of "laws, by regal authority, without consent of par"liament, is illegal." *Lastly.* If we ground our proceedings upon the opinion of those who have contended in this house, that from the constitution of our colonies they ought never to be taxed, even for their own immediate defence, we fear that such a declaration, by which near a fifth part of the subjects of *Great-Britain*, who by the acts of parliament to restrain the pressing of seamen in *America*, are already exempted from furnishing men to our navy, are to be forever exempted from contributing their share towards their own support in money likewise, will, from the flagrant partiality and injustice of it, either depopulate this kingdom, or shake the basis of equality, and of that original compact, upon which every society is founded; and as we believe, that there is no instance of such a permanent exemption of so large a body of the subjects of any state in any history, antient or modern, we are extremely apprehensive of the fatal consequences of this unhappy measure; to which, for these reasons, in addition to those contained in the first protest of the 10th of this month, our duty to the king, and justice to our country, oblige us to enter this our solemn dissent.

Temple
Abercorn
Scarsdale
T. Bathurst
Trevor
Hyde
Marlborough
Sandwich
Charles Carlisle
Weymouth
Thomas Bristol
William Gloucester
Buckinghamshire
R. Durofme
Dudley & Ward
Suffolk & Berkshire
Leigh
Bridgewater
Gower
Grosvenor
Powis
Ker
Lyttelton
Essex
Ferrers
Aylesford
Vere
Eglinton

A list of the Lords who voted and protested against the American STAMP-ACT. *March* 11th, 1766.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, *first brother to the King.*
Duke of Beaufort,
Duke of Bedford. *Protested.*
Duke of Marlborough. *Protested.*
Duke of [illegible], *Master of the Horse to the Queen.*
Duke of Bridgewater, *Protested.*
Earl of Pembroke, *Colonel of the 18 Regiment of Dragoons.*
Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. *Protested.*
Earl of Denbigh, *a Lord of the King's Bed-Chamber.*
Earl of Sandwich, *Protested.*
Earl of Litchfield, *Capt. of the Band of Pensioners, &c.*
Earl of Coventry, *a Lord of the King's Bed-Chamber. Protested.*
Earl of Oxford, *a Lord of the King's Bed-Chamber.*
Earl Ferrers, *a Capt. of the Royal Navy. Protested.*
Earl of Aylesford. *Protested.*
Earl of Halifax. *Protested.*
Earl of Macclesfield,
Earl Ker, Duke of Roxburgh in Scotland. *Protested.*
Earl Waldegrave, *Governor of Plymouth, and Col. of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons.*
Earl of Oxford, *a Lord of the King's Bed-Chamber, and Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks.* } Protested.
Earl of Warwick
Earl Gower. *Protested.*
Earl of Buckinghamshire, *a Lord of the King's Bed-Chamber.* } Protested.
Earl of Powis. *Protested.*
Earl of Northumberland, *V. Admiral of all America.*
Earl Temple. *Protested.*
Earl Harcourt, *Chamberlain to the Queen.*
Earl of Guilford.
Earl Talbot, *Steward of the King's Household.*
Viscount Say and Sele.
Viscount Townshend, *Lieutenant-General of Ordnance, and Col. of the 23d Regiment of Foot.* } Protested.
Viscount Weymouth. *Protested.*
Viscount Bolingbroke. *Protested.*
Viscount Dudley and Ward. *Protested.*
Lord Le Despencer.
Lord Botetourt.
Lord Leigh. *Protested.*
Lord Byron.
Lord Trevor. *Protested.*
Lord Montfort.
Lord Vere. *Protested.*
Lord Hyde. *Protested.*
Lord Mansfield, *Chief Justice of the King's Bench.*
Lord Lyttelton. *Protested.*
Lord Grosvenor. *Protested.*
Lord Scarsdale. *Protested.*
Lord Beaulieu.
Earl of Eglintoun, *a Lord of the King's Bed Chamber.* } Protested
Earl of Abercorn. *Protested.*
Earl of Loudon, *Governor of Edinburgh Castle, and Col. of the 30th Regiment of Foot.*
Earl of March, *a Lord of the King's Bed-Chamber.*
Earl of Bute, *Ranger of Richmond Park.*
Lord Cathcart, *First Lord of Police in Scotland.*
* Bishop of Durham. *Pro.* second *Protest.*
Bishop of Chester.
Bishop of Rochester.
Bishop of Bangor. *Protested.*
Bishop of Gloucester. *Protested.*
Bishop of Carlisle. *Protested.*
Bishop of Bristol. *Protested.* 62.

PROXIES.

Duke of Cleveland, *Controller of the Seal, &c.*
* Earl of Essex. *Pro.* second *Protest.*
Earl of Tankerville.
Earl of Darlington, *Master of the Jewel Office, and Governor of* Carlisle.
Lord Craven.
Lord Fortescue.
Lord Vernon.
Earl of Sutherland, *Colonel of a Battalion of Highlanders.*
Earl of Rothes, *Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Foot-Guards, Governor of Duncannon, &c.*
Bishop of Hereford. 10.

* The Bishop of Durham was absent at the time of signing the first protest on the 11th; but his lordship signed the second protest, as did also the Earl of Essex, who had voted by proxy.

New Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD

At the Printing Office in *Broad Street*,

A few Copies of a PAMPHLET,

ENTITULED

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE PROPRIETY OF IMPOSING

TAXES IN THE *British* COLONIES,

For the Purpose of raising a REVENUE, by ACT of PARLIAMENT.

"THIS pamphlet is universally allowed, by the very best judges, to be the most masterly performance in vindication of the rights of the colonies, and stating the nature of that jurisdiction which Great Britain has over them, according to its constitution, the rules of justice and prudence, and the relation subsisting between them, that has appeared among all the numerous judicious productions of the most able writers that have exerted themselves upon this alarming occasion. And as this author has shewn himself to be perfectly acquainted with the laws & constitution of England, as well as the rights of the colonies, and has in the clearest manner stated the facts, and deduced his conclusions from the most solid and unexceptionable principles; it is not doubted but it will do great service both in America and England, by clearing the most weighty subject that ever the nation had under consideration, of the difficulties with which it was attended, and shewing both the people of England and America the limits of their rights."

Advertisements.

ALL persons indebted to CARNE & WILSON, whose accompts became due the first of *January*, are desired *for the last time*, to take notice, that unless they settle the same immediately to their satisfaction, they will without distinction, be put into the hands of an attorney, to be sued for, there being an absolute necessity to have their affairs settled to that date; as no further notice will be given, it is expected a proper use will be made of this. *May* 1766.

On Tuesday the 10th of *June* next, will be sold, at public vendue, at the usual place in *Charles-Town*:

A Plantation or tract of land, containing 150 acres, situate in Craven-county in the province aforesaid, bounded to the north-east by Wateree-River; to the south-eastward by land laid out to Richard Singleton; to the south-west and north-west, by land vacant at the time of the original grant; late the property of Peter Mercier, and taken on execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *Pro. Mar.*

JOSEPH HANCOCK,

SHIP-WRIGHT, *lately from* LONDON,

GIVES this public notice, that he served his apprenticeship in one of his Majesty's dock-yards, to one of the principal artists in England, and would be glad to carry on business for any person or persons in the art of ship building, being qualified both in theory and practice, and whose character will bear the strictest inquiry, as he would choose (could he meet with encouragement) to continue in the province.

Likewise, he would teach any person the true art and mystery of ship-building upon moderate terms. Any gentleman whom this may suit, may hear of the above Joseph Hancock, at Mr. Hulmes's store, the corner of Elliott-Street, on the Bay.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose contracts are due, are desired to take notice, that my own engagements will not permit me to remain any longer without payment: A due regard to this notice is therefore requested, from all so indebted to me; otherwise disagreeable consequences must ensue.

JOHN NEUFVILLE.

THE subscriber hereby gives this public notice, to all those any ways indebted to him, that unless their several accompts, &c. &c. are paid off by the 28th instant, they will, after that day, find them in the hands of an attorney at law, to be sued for without further notice.

June 2d, 1766. DANIEL CANNON.

William Hinckley,

Intending for England in a few weeks,

GIVES THIS NOTICE,

TO all persons who may have any demands against him, to bring them in for payment; and to all who stand indebted to him, to pay or settle to his satisfaction, before his departure.

THOMAS CORBETT,

BEING impowered to settle all accompts belonging to Mr. WALTER MANSELL, (lately sailed for England) requests the favour of those whose bonds, notes and book debts, are due, immediately to pay off the same, or otherwise settle to his satisfaction. 6. w.

May 5, 1766. *Stopp'd this morning, from two negroes, who offered the same for sale, and upon being questioned went off.*

A Cypress canoe, twenty feet long, and three feet wide, with a large piece put into her starboard side. Whoever has a right to said canoe, and makes proper proof thereof, may have her again, by applying to

PAUL PRITCHARD.

I DO hereby forwarn all persons whatsoever, from hunting, fishing or gunning, on the Island known by the name of LONG-ISLAND; as I have rented the said Island, and am determined to prosecute all such offenders.

May 29th, 1766. FRANCIS ROSE.

LEASES and Releases, Bonds, Bonds with Warrants to confess Judgment, Warrants to confess Judgment singly, Mortgages, Attachments, Copies of Writs, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Servants and Apprentices Indentures, Bills of Lading, Indico Certificates of both kinds, Shipping Papers, Warrants and Executions for small Debts, Executions for Poor-Tax, and sundry other Blanks, to be sold by PETER TIMOTHY, at his Office in Broad-Street.

THE subscriber being under an indispensable necessity of collecting in his debts with the greatest expedition, in order to satisfy his creditors, who have hitherto been very indulgent to him, gives this public notice to all concern'd, that every debt due to him, and not paid by the first day of July ensuing, will positively be sued; and he hopes none will take this amiss, as they must know he cannot carry on his business with that [illegible] to the public, he always hopes to do, unless he can get paid by his customers for the just disbursements and trouble he is at on their account.

May 9, 1766. ROBERT DILLON.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, at the old Printing-Office in *Broad-Street*, next to the General Post-Office; where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this Paper are taken in, and all kinds of useful Blanks sold, and all sorts of Printing-Work is done with Accuracy and Dispatch.